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celebrated words, "What's in a name?" still I think scientific names ought not to be apt to create erroneous impressions, especially in reference to such important facts as the structure of the body of a plant.

JOS. SCHRENK.

College Point, L. I., March 11.

§ 302. **Non-cellular Plants.** [The following lines are translated from a proof-slip lately received in a letter from Prof. Jul. Sachs.

JOS. SCHRENK.]

Prof. Sachs demonstrated a number of plants of the order Siphonaceae before the Physico-medical Society of Würzburg, and remarked that these Thallophytes, together with the Mucorinaceae, are as yet considered as *single celled* plants, that is to say, as plants consisting of but one cell. This is correct, Prof. Sachs says, if by the term "cell" we understand a body which has originated by growth and is surrounded by a cell-membrane containing protoplasm. But as we can observe that the growth of the Siphonaceae and Mucorinaceae is not accompanied by corresponding cell-divisions, as is the case with nearly all other plants, but takes place without any such divisions, it seems more natural to consider them as *non-cellular* plants—as plants whose interior is not divided by partitions, and whose protoplasm is not parted nor gathered around numerous centres. In this respect the Coeloblasts without any nuclei (Siphonaceae, Mucorinaceae and others) differ materially from other so-called single-celled plants, such as the Desmidiaceae, Bacillariaceae, etc., the growth of which is accompanied by rhythmically repeated divisions; only with them the different compartments of the cell separate from one another at once, and may live as "single-celled" plants.

§ 303. **Agaricus chlorinosmus, Peck.**—It seems to me far more probable that the fungus, noticed in the BULLETIN for December, was exhaling chlorine, when found, than a hitherto unknown substance with its exact odor. Plants are said to exhale ozone, which has the same disinfectant properties as chlorine, but a different odor. Is not the odor one of the most delicate and reliable tests for free chlorine? and would not the same line of argument which rejects it also reject all other tests? Is the odor of Eschscholtzia juice *exactly* like that of muriatic acid?

C. F. A.

§ 304. **Publications.**—1. *Ferns of North America*, Parts xii and xiii, S. E. Cassino, Salem, Mass. It is some time since we called attention to this beautiful and low priced publication, which no student of our ferns would willingly be without. The present installment contains plates and descriptions of eleven species with their varieties, viz: *Aspidium acrostichoides*; *Pteris aquilina*; *Asplenium trichomanes*, *A. viride*, *A. parvulum*; *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*, *A. emarginatum*; *Vittaria lineata*; *Notholaena sinuata*, *N. ferruginea*, *N. Newberryi*. It seems that *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris* and *Asplenium parvulum* have recently been found in Greene County, Missouri, by Prof. E. M. Shepard. This is their highest northern range, about 37°, except the Kentucky station for the *Asplenium* mentioned below. As regards *Pteris aquilina*, var *caudata*, a variety which has been reported as growing near Manchester, N. J., we quote

Prof. Eaton's remarks, for the convenience of hunters after this fern. "Var. *caudata*, a West Indian fern, is not rare in Florida, and has been collected in Southern Alabama, and perhaps in others of the Gulf States." "Fronds glabrous on both sides or even somewhat glaucescent; pinnules and segments very narrow, the terminal ones much elongated."—2. It is somewhat late to notice Prof. John Robinson's "*Ferns in their Homes and Ours*," published by S. E. Cassino, Salem, Mass., and Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, but we cannot refrain from adding out testimony to the value and beauty of this little work. Fern collectors are at this period much favored. We have received from Prof. Eaton the list of *Fendler's Ferns of Trinidad*, reprinted from the *Botanical Gazette* of Nov. 1878, which are for sale at the Herbarium of Harvard University; Mr. Davenport's *Annotated Catalogue of North American Ferns*, advertised in our last, will soon be out, if it is not already published, and Mr. Williamson of Kentucky advertises us that John P. Morton & Co. Louisville, Ky., will shortly issue a handsomely bound volume of sixty-three *Etchings of the Ferns of the Northern United States*. The etchings will be printed on the best Whitman's paper, 8x9 inches, and will include all the Ferns that have been found in the Eastern and Middle States, *i.e.* the ferns of Gray's Manual. The author has been induced to undertake this work by correspondents who were desirous to obtain the illustrations from the original plates. The price for the work will be \$7.50 per copy, including mailing. Every impression will be an artist's proof. There will be no letter press. A specimen illustration will be mailed to any address on the receipt of fifteen cents. Mr. Williamson writes that he has added three ferns to his Kentucky list; *Asplenium parvulum*, *A. ebenoides*, and *Cheilanthes Alabamensis*. This is the highest northern reach for the first, and a new locality for the rare and suspected second.—3. *Catalogues. Flora of Richmond County, New York*, by Arthur Hollick, Port Richmond, and N. L. Britton, New Dorp, New York. Price 50 cents. This is a list of about 1,000 phaenogamous and vascular cryptogamous plants, growing without cultivation on Staten Island, with occasional notes on the same. Quite a number of these are only known from a collection made for the late Dr. S. Elliott of New Brighton, the localities having been destroyed. Some others have been reported on authority, notably of our own Catalogue of Plants around New York, but by far the larger part have been personally verified by the authors. No doubt, many other species will be added in time, *e.g.*, *Carex subulata*, Mchx., has been found in swamps near the railroad by Dr. T. F. Allen and ourselves. Some of the species admitted, on the other hand, may perhaps prove to be wrongly determined, we cannot help suspecting *Viola delphinifolia*, Nutt., for example, notwithstanding our respect for the opinion of the finder. We are surprised to find *Silene antirrhina*, L., rare on the Island, as we infer from its being reported from New Brighton only, on the authority of Mr. G. W. Wright. *Opuntia vulgaris*, Mill., is probably *O. Rafinesquii*, Englm., see the note from Dr. Engelmann, BULLETIN, II., p. 34. *Lonicera parviflora*, Lam., certainly grows on the Island, though not reported. It is interesting to

find *Linnaea borealis*, Gronov., reported in the Elliott Collection, and that our authors have themselves seen *Valeriana sylvatica*, Richards, and *Chiogenes hispidula*, Salisb., so near New York. There are many other points of interest which we have no space to notice. The Catalogue is a valuable one and adds much to our knowledge of the flora of New York. The zeal and enterprise of these young young botanists, is one of the many evidences we see about us, that the great example of Dr. Torrey will not be forgotten in his native city.—4. *Catalogue of Phaenogamous and Vascular Cryptogamous Plants, collected during the Summer of 1873 and 1874 in Dakota and Montana, along the 49th parallel, by Dr. Elliott Cones, U.S.A.; with which are incorporated those collected, in the same region at the same times by Mr. George M. Dawson: by Prof. J. W. Chickering, Washington, D.C.* From the Bulletin of Hayden's Survey. "This Catalogue comprises 692 species, besides quite a number of varieties, and is of much value and interest, not so much for the number of new species enumerated as for the information supplied respecting the range of many species known to be common farther east, west, or south." "Doubtless a careful examination of certain localities through the entire season would add many species to the list, but the present catalogue serves very well to convey to the botanist a good idea of the characteristic flora of the 49th parallel.—5. *Woolson & Co.'s Descriptive Catalogue of Hardy Perennial Plants*, Spring and Fall of 1879, Passaic, N. J. For those who have the opportunity for cultivating them, we know of no better way of procuring most of our hardy perennials than from this extensive collection. It is not confined to American plants, but the supply of the latter is large and catholic, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from *Ranunculus rhomboides* to *Botrychium simplex*.—6. Those who want *botanical books* can procure almost anything from *R. Friedlaender & Sohn*, 11, Carlstrasse, Berlin. Catalogues are sent us by Gustav R. Steichert, 766 Broadway N. Y.—7. S. E. Cassino, Salem, Mass., has issued his new advertisement of, *The Wild Flowers of America*, illustrated by Isaac Sprague, text by Prof. George L. Goodale. The work is promised to consist of twenty-five parts, to be issued at intervals of from one to three months. Each number will contain two plates and from twelve to sixteen pages of text. The publisher, whose reputation is well established, promises that the plates "will surpass in beauty and excellence of workmanship any drawings of flowers ever published in any country." When we consider that the editor is Prof. Goodale, distinguished not only for his scientific knowledge, but also his success in presenting it, and the artist the unsurpassed Sprague, the price, one dollar and fifty cents a part, at considerable intervals, seems low enough to suit even the present times.

Terms—One Dollar per annum beginning with the January number. For the *Botanical Directory* 40 cents; three copies for one dollar, or twelve for three dollars. Vols. I.-V., with index, and photograph of Dr. Torrey, \$3.75. Copies of Constitution and By-Laws of the Club, 25 cents. Address, WM. H. LEGGETT, 54, East 81st Street, New York. Money Orders on Station K, N. Y. All subscriptions or orders filled only on receipt of the money

The Club meets regularly the second Tuesday of the month in the Herbarium, Columbia College at 7:30 P. M. Botanists are invited to attend. DR. THURBER, the President of the Club may be found at 245 Broadway.